

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 11, 1857.

NO. 72.

THE TR-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WED-
NESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
BY A. G. HODGES,
STATE PRINTER,
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, pay-
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BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.
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Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE
COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE,
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tended to, prompt remittances made, correspond-
ence solicited, and information cheerfully given.

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THEOP. PARSONS, L. D., Professor of Law, Cam-
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CROW, McCREARY & CO., Merchants, St. Louis,
HORN, KELAN, Judge Supreme Court of Mo.
HAYWOOD, CROW & CO., Merchants, St. Louis,
BUCKNER, HALL & CO., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sept. 9, 1857—1y.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.
GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.
MORSE, Jas. TRAVERS & CO., GAYNOR, BELL & CO.;
M'DOWELL, Young & CO.; HUGHES & HUTCHISON; LOW & WHITNEY; Jas. E. BREED, ESQ.; HAYS, CRAIG & CO.;
CARUTH, MOSS & TRIGG; WILSON, STARBD & SMITH;
CASSIDY & HOPKINS; CURD & WHITE; ABAT & RALEY; CURD & CO.

M. D. M'HENRY. W. H. M'HENRY.
M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA,

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk
County, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the
United States District Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the
practice of all manner of business connected with
Land Titles.

They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell
Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Ter-
ritories, and be amply sufficient to justify a visit to that
country if offered.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively
in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for
nearly thirty years, and the younger partner has been engaged
in the business of the law for eight years, and during
which time he has made actual survey of a large portion
of Parks and adjoining counties, they feel confident that
they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all busi-
ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money,
upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and
sell Lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation of
Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find
desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on
them at their office in Sherman's Building, Des Moines, Iowa,
on Main Street, 457—460.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street,
over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all
the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.
Dec. 7, 1857—1y.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's
Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort,
and adjoining counties. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1857—1y.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,
Partners in the
PRACTICE OF LAW.

WILL attend to all business referred to them in the
Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts
which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or
both may always be found at their office, to give counsel
or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1857—1y.

5,000 LBS. HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS, in
store and for sale by
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

J. W. McCLEUNG.
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WILL upon real estate worth double the loan, (Minnesota
has no usury law) and make investments in city or
country property to the best advantage.

The best Kentucky references given if required. Cor-
respondence solicited.

Jan. 6, 1857—1y.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and
in the adjoining counties. He will attend partic-
ularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State.
All business confided to him will meet with prompt
attention.

The Office on St. Clair street in the new building
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.
W. Craddock's office.

Feb. 20, 1857—1y.

BENJAMIN MONROE. JAMES MONROE

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

J. P. James Monroe will attend to the collection of
claims in central Kentucky, also, to the investigation of
titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents
and others. [April 9, 1856—1y.]

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the
Frankfort Circuit, and all other State Courts held
in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of
debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

Always at home, every evening, and will have his
books and papers ready to be consulted, and will be
easily answered, and thus his clients kept always advised of
their affairs. And having determined to have all his
briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed,
and copies furnished to his clients and counsel to the
Court, he will be all concerned will be fully informed how
his duty has been performed.

He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the ac-
knowledgments of Deeds, and other writings, to be
used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner
under the Act of Congress, to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits &c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 19, 1856—1y.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

REFFER TO
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Frankfort, Ky.

HON. JAMES HARLAN, Frankfort, Ky.

TAYLOR, TURNER & CO., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.

H. O. MANSERET & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.

July 23, 1853—1y.

ROB'T J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Limestone and
Upper streets. [May 23, 1856—1y.]

J. H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Da-
vies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining coun-
ties. [Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857—1y.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL

HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the
practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as
may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kent-
ucky, and endeavor to make himself as familiar with
other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give
opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in
writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly
attend to all communications relating to the business
above mentioned, and may at times, except when busi-
ness on business, be found in Frankfort.

March 30, 1857—1y.

JOSHUA TEVIS,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.

RESIDENCE—East de Sixth, near Broadway.

June 8, 1857—1y.

FRANK BEDFORD,

Attorney at Law,
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1856—1y.

T. N. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort,
and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his resi-
dence, near P. Swigert's entrance on Washington street.

Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 753—1y.

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AVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and
Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every
description, quality, and price.

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April 1, 1849—651—by.

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CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,
AND
LAND SURVEYOR.

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9th street, South side, between Clark and Dear-
born streets, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 14, 1857—1y.

N. D. SMITH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

A COHOL,

COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS.

Nov. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market

LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 26, 1857—1y.

GWIN & OWEN,

Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,

STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,

MAIN STREET,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Jan. 20, 1857—1y.

W. A. GAINES.

12 CASES FRESH PEACHES AND 12 CASES PINE

APPLES, in store and for sale by

April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

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April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

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OF
SHOES,

LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS,

WITH OR WITHOUT HEELS.

LADIES' BUSKINS.

THE COMMONWEALTH.
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10th, 1857.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

RESOLUTIONS, LEAVES, AND MOTIONS.

Mr. ANDREWS offered a resolution referring the Governor's message to appropriate committees: adopted.

Mr. BLEDSOE offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, we have learned the painful intelligence that SUELY STONE, late a member of this body, has departed this life, in the vigor of manhood, the prime of life, and in the midst of a bright career of usefulness. And as a testimonial of our appreciation of him as a man and legislator, therefore

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore his loss, not only to the district which he lately represented, but to the State.

Resolved, That as a man he was kind, affectionate and generous; as a legislator, prudent, impartial and wise.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with his widow and family in their bereavement, and tender to them the condolence they so justly merit, and that the Secretary of the Senate transmit to her a copy of this preamble and resolutions.

Resolved, As a further indication of our respect for his memory we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Mr. BLEDSOE—a bill to amend the school law: Education.

Mr. WHITAKER—a bill providing for the election of a circuit judge for the 7th district: select committee.

Mr. BLEDSOE—a bill to regulate trial by jury before quarterly courts, &c.: Judiciary.

Mr. GRUNDY—a bill for benefit of sheriffs of Washington and Marion: select committee.

Mr. READ—a bill to amend Codes of Practice: Codes of Practice.

Same—a bill for benefit of school district, No. 18, Larue county: Education committee.

Mr. SUDDUTH—a bill to amend the law in relation to taxing jacks: select committee.

Mr. MARTIN offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That they will, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 15th inst., proceed by a joint vote of both houses, to the election of a Senator of the United States, for the State of Kentucky, to serve for six years from and after the 4th of March, 1859.

Mr. MARTIN moved that the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table be dispensed with, and called the yeas and nays, which stood 19 yeas, 17 nays, so the rule was not dispensed with—it requiring two thirds to dispense with the rule.

Mr. EDWARDS—a bill for the benefit of the assessor of Logan county: select committee.

Same—a bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Logan county: select committee.

Same—a bill to charter a railroad from Russellville to the Tennessee state line: select committee.

Mr. RUST—a bill to charter the Kentucky and Virginia bridge company: Internal Improvement.

Mr. HAYCRAFT—a bill to regulate certain fees: select committee.

Mr. RUST—a bill to charter the Big Sandy navigation company: Internal Improvement.

Mr. READ—a bill for the relief of the sheriff of Larue: Finance committee.

Mr. PORTER offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Finance committee.

Mr. SUDDUTH asked leave of absence for Senator Mallory until to-morrow: granted.

Mr. READ—a bill to compel the county judges to keep their offices at the county seats: County Courts.

Mr. DARNABY—a bill to amend the registration law: select committee.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—a bill to amend the mechanic's lien law of Hickman county: select committee.

Same—a bill for the benefit of school district No. 20, in Hickman county: select committee.

Mr. HAYCRAFT—a bill for the benefit of John Podgett: Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. FISK—a bill to run the line between Campbell and Kenton counties: referred to select committee.

Same—a bill amending sec. 298 of Code of Practice.

Mr. HAYCRAFT—a bill to amend the Revised Statutes.

Mr. RUST—a bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Bracken county.

Same—a bill to amend chapter 42 of the Revised Statutes, on gaming: Revised Statutes.

Mr. SUDDUTH—a bill to charter the Kentucky and Virginia coal oil company: Judiciary.

Same—a bill for the benefit of W. L. White, W. C. Gillis, &c.: committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. WAIT—a bill to build a bridge across Buck creek: Internal Improvement.

Mr. GILLIS—a bill to allow the Whitley county court to change state roads: County Courts.

REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. READ—a bill to charter the Paroquet spruce company: reading dispensed with, and referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr. TAYLOR—a bill to amend art. 18, chapter 27, of the Revised Statutes: ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. WHITAKER—a bill to provide for the election of a judge of the 7th judicial district: readings dispensed with and passed.

Mr. SUDDUTH—a bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Bath county.

Mr. ANDREWS offered an amendment, extending the provisions of the bill to the sheriff of Fleming county.

Mr. MATTHEWSON offered an amendment to the amendment, extending the provisions of the bill to all the sheriffs of the State. [The bill allows until the 15th of January, to pay the revenue into the treasury.]

Mr. BUCKNER moved that the bill and amendments be committed to Finance committee: adopted.

Mr. HAYCRAFT—a bill exempting sheriffs from paying tolls on turnpike roads while discharging official duties.

Mr. WRIGHT offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to constables: adopted.

Mr. EDWARDS offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to judges: adopted.

Mr. MATTHEWSON moved to amend by including commonwealth's attorneys and all other commonwealth's officers: adopted.

Mr. FISK moved to amend the bill by adding marshals of cities and towns to those exempted from tolls: adopted.

Mr. WALTON moved to exempt ministers of the gospel and widows: adopted.

The bill was then referred to the Finance committee.

Mr. RUST—a bill for the benefit of M. Baker, late sheriff of Greenup county: passed.

Mr. GRUNDY—a bill to change the time of the justices quarterly courts in Washington county: passed.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—a bill to change a state road in McCracken county: passed.

Mr. FISK—a bill to charter Naomi Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F.: referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr. RIPLEY—a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company: [allows a branch canal to be constructed with privileges of the original charter:] passed.

Mr. FISK—a bill to charter the German Gymnasium Association of Covington: referred to Ju diciary committee.

REPORT OF A STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. GILLIS—County Courts—a bill to change the times of the Campbell county court: passed.

TREASURERS' REPORT.
The Speaker laid before the Senate the report of the treasurer: ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House of Representatives, announcing the passage of a bill, was received by Mr. Huston.

On motion of Mr. IRVINE, Mr. TAYLOR was added to the committee on Banks. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1857.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic church.

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REPORT OF A STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. GILLIS—County Courts—a bill to change the times of the Campbell county court: passed.

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1857.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1 50—and for the Weekly, 75 cents—invariably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

REV. LEWIS W. GREEN, D. D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in this city, on next Sabbath, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M.

Another Clerk to the House.

A resolution was adopted yesterday, in the House of Representatives, without a call of the roll and apparently without opposition, authorizing the Clerk to appoint an assistant to aid in the discharge of his duties.

A Clerk and Assistant Clerk have been elected; so that now, for the first time, the regular clerical force has been increased to three.

If there is any need for such an appointment at this early part of the session, before its close a necessity will exist for at least a dozen clerks. We regard Messrs. McClarty and Wellborn as competent to the discharge of their duties; and the resolution of the House giving them assistance can be viewed in no other light than as an implicit imputation upon their capacity. Two Democrats ought surely to be able to do the work heretofore performed by two Know-Nothings—if not we might be reduced to the pitiable acknowledgment of our comparative inferiority as a party. The Democrats have the complete control of the House, and all its responsibility, in a measure, will be with them. The incompetency of the officers, if such is the fact, will rest solely, and very properly too, upon Democratic shoulders. Multiplication of offices and needless extravagance, is a grave offence and one that cannot be easily answered to the people. If not beyond the reach of the House, we hope to see the resolution passed in haste, and by the concurrence of both parties, reconsidered and rejected. As the matter stands, any member that voted for the measure can have no reconsideration, and the eyes and should be demanded—*Yeoman*.

The proprietor of the Commonwealth very much regrets that the above article should have appeared in the *Yeoman* of yesterday, inasmuch as he was himself the suggester of the idea of appointing an additional Clerk to the House of Representatives, and, after a full and free consultation with the principal Clerk and many of the experienced members of the House of Representatives, of both parties, was probably the means of getting the resolution objected to by the *Yeoman* passed. If there should be any just odium attached to the adoption of the resolution referred to, he feels that he is in a great measure responsible for it to the people of the Commonwealth. He is perfectly conscious of having been actuated by the very best and purest motives in making the suggestion, it being in his opinion for the best interests of the Legislature and the State that it should be adopted. The reasons which actuated him are, briefly, as follows:

In the first place, he knows positively, from a close personal observation of nearly thirty years, that no two of even the most thoroughly drilled Legislative Clerks have been able to keep up with the business of the House of Representatives, and more especially has this been the case since the adoption of the new Constitution—since which time the business which was formerly performed in two separate sessions of sixty days each, one session each year, is now crowded into one session of the same number of days. To illustrate the truth and force of this statement, it is merely necessary to say, and we refer all doubters to the record, for the proof, that since the adoption of the new Constitution the Journals and Acts of the two Houses at each session have contained nearly or quite double the amount of matter contained in the Journals and Acts of any General Assembly previous to its adoption; and, further, that the Clerks, by the consent of the Legislature, have invariably been compelled, after the first forty or fifty days of the session, to employ from six to ten assistants to enable them to have the bills passed by the General Assembly engrossed and enrolled; and, furthermore, he knows that, even with such assistance, the Clerks have on various occasions been obliged to labor twenty hours out of the twenty-four in order to properly discharge their onerous duties. And it is his candid and honest opinion, formed from extensive observation and considerable personal experience in his own duties as connected with the labors of the Clerks, that there should be three instead of two assistant Clerks, in order to efficiently carry on the business of the House of Representatives. For proof, let any one take the official Journals of the House of Representatives of the National Congress and compare them with the Journals of the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature, and he will ascertain to his own satisfaction that there is nearly as much business transacted in one day by the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature, as there usually is in six days by the House of Representatives of Congress,—who employ a far greater number of Clerks.

The Democrats having the majority in the House of Representatives, as a matter of course and of right they elected members of their own party to the offices within their gift. And, we doubt not, they have selected a gentleman who, after he has had some experience, will make a fine Legislative Clerk, as he is already well known to be an excellent Circuit Court Clerk. It is not unlikely that all the aspirants for the principal Clerkship were either competent Circuit Clerks or County Clerks, but not one of them would have been an expert Legislative Clerk until he had learned how. And it is a fact, that of all the Clerks of either branch of the Legislature who have been elected within the last twenty-five years, but one was elected to the principal Clerkship until he had first served a full apprenticeship as assistant Clerk, and thus became acquainted with the character of the duties pertaining to the position. It is the same with Democrats as it is with Americans and Whigs, they cannot fully understand a business until they learn something about it. Mr. McClarty is strong, active, industrious, painstaking, trusty, and intelligent, and it is but justice to say that he can learn the business as quickly and efficiently as can any one in the American or Democrat.

The sheerest demagogery for any one to incur from the appointing of an assistant Clerk, inasmuch as assistants must necessarily be required at the close of the session at any rate; and it must at once strike every sensible man that if assistants have to be paid at all at any time, an additional experienced assistant Clerk had better be appointed at once, so as to keep up with the business of the House as it is transacted and not permit it to lag behind.

In recommending the passage of the resolution the merits of which we are discussing, we were not actuated by any political or personal motives, but simply by a firm belief that the public interests demanded it. We did not make the suggestion in order to bring any discredit upon the Democratic party or the worthy gentlemen who have been chosen as Clerks; for, our efforts were used with members of our own party, as they were also with the most prominent members of the Democratic party. We do not design to, nor could we, use it for any political capital, inasmuch as our own party favored the resolution fully as much as the Democrats did. We are much gratified that a large majority of the members of the House on yesterday refused to re-consider the resolution, and thus endorsed our position; and we are convinced that those gentlemen who felt it to be their duty to oppose its passage will, before the close of the session, see and acknowledge the propriety of its adoption.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

House.—After the usual preliminary business, the House resumed the consideration of the two propositions pending relative to the election of a printer. The proposition submitted by Mr. Houston, was, that the House should proceed to the election of a printer, with the proviso that the House retains the right, possessed by Congress, to modify the existing law of the subject of public printer, the printer who may be elected under this resolution, receiving said election and upon the condition above set forth, and that a committee be appointed to examine the whole subject, and report such change or improvement as they may deem advisable.

The other proposition by Mr. Smith, of Va., as a substitute, provided for a similar examination, and that the election be postponed until the committee make a report.

Mr. Banks moved to lay Houston's resolution on the table—motion negatived—yeas, 82, against 106.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Smith's substitute, which was rejected—yeas, 91, nays, 118. The question being upon Mr. Houston's original resolution, it prevailed by a majority of 40.

The House then proceeded to the election of printer, when Mr. Bocock nominated James B. Steadman, and Mr. Washburn, of Maine, nominated George M. Weston. The vote was then taken and stood: James B. Steadman, 121; Geo. M. Weston, 89; scattering, 4.

The former was declared elected.

Senate.—The galleries were densely crowded again this morning, in expectation of a speech from Senator Douglass.

Mr. Pugh gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River.

Mr. Mason offered a resolution which was de-
bated and passed, inviting the clergyman of the district to officiate as chaplains of the Senate.

Mr. Gwynne gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the construction of a Northern, Southern, and Central Pacific Railroad; a bill to organize the Territory of Arizona.

Mr. Douglass said he was yesterday under the impression that the President had approved the action of the LeCompton Convention, and under that impression he left it to be his duty to state that, while he concurred in the general views of the message, yet, so far as it did approve or endorse the action of that convention, he entirely dissented from it, and would give his reasons for such dissent upon a more careful and critical examination of the message.

He was rejoiced to find the President had not entirely approved the action of that convention.

He was also rejoiced to find that the President had not recommended that Congress should pass law, receiving Kansas into the Union as a State under the Constitution passed at LeCompton.

It is true, the tone of the Message indicates willingness on the part of the President to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State into the Union, under that constitution; but it was a very significant fact, that the President had refrained from any endorsement of the convention, and from any recommendation as to the course Congress should pursue in regard to the admission of Kansas; indeed, the President had expressed deep mortification and disappointment that the whole constitution was not submitted to the people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection. He proceeded to show that Congress could not properly receive Kansas into the Union under the LeCompton constitution.

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